

have dried up and died. Larval development took two to three months.

The pupa, again previously undescribed (Heath 1979), is approximately 19mm long. In colour, rich reddish brown, darkening to almost black a fortnight to a week before emergence. Glossy, at first, losing this as it darkens. Antennal and limb cases clear but not prominent. Wing cases showing venation clearly, with many minute irrorations. Cremaster inconspicuous, with two slightly divergent fine spines approximately 0.7mm long.

Although all the pupae appeared to develop normally, only one perfect adult emerged on 24th December 1980, six weeks after pupation (not a bad Christmas present!). The specimen is now in my collection. A deformed example emerged on 30th December. The pupae were kept at room temperature, and were not sprayed.

Since I cannot find any reference to the contrary, I assume this to be the first successful rearing of *R. simulans* in Britain at least, albeit with a very low success rate.

### References

- Goater, B., 1974. *The Butterflies & Moths of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, 439pp., Classety.
- Haggett, G. M., 1968. Larvae of the British Lepidoptera not figured by Buckler. Part VIII. *Proc. Trans. Br. ent. nat. Hist. Soc.* 1: 57-109.
- Heath, J. (ed.), 1979. *The Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 9, 288pp., Curwen.

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DANAUS CHRYSIPPUS L. IN TUNISIA. — On returning recently from a holiday on the Mediterranean coast of N. E. Tunisia my friend Mr. David Tombs gave me the forewing of a butterfly and asked me to identify it. I recognised it as belonging to *Danaus chrysippus*, and on turning to the account in Higgins and Riley's *A Field Guide to the Butterflies of Britain and Europe* (London, 1980) to show him, I was surprised to see the statement: "Not reported from Algeria or Tunisia."

Mr. Tombs informed me that during his stay in Tunisia from June 6th to 10th, 1982 inclusive he saw several hundred of these butterflies sailing about and feeding at a wide variety of flowers in the region around Monastir and Sousse. They did not appear to be moving in any particular direction. Throughout this period an easterly sea breeze was blowing off the Mediterranean.

D. F. Owen, in his book *Tropical Butterflies* (Oxford, 1971), includes the whole of Tunisia and most of Algeria and Libya in his distribution map for the typical form *chrysippus*. The forewing given me by Mr. Tombs appears to belong to this form.

I would be interested to know the true distribution and status of this handsome butterfly in N. W. Africa. — J. F. BURTON, 11, Rockside Drive, Henleaze, Bristol, BS9 4NW.